

During testing of aircraft systems as described above it is common to use a missile of the type in question and connect this to a specially designed gun carriage on the aircraft. The missile has in such cases been disengaged from its drive motor and its explosive components, i.e. the active weaponry.

Page 2, third paragraph:

One aspect of the invention consists of a method [specified in the independent claim 1] as described below in detail.

Paragraph bridging pages 3 and 4:

Figure 1 shows a block diagram representing the weapons system 1 of the aircraft. This includes a summing unit 2, which receives a command signal 3 indicating the position for the target. The summing unit 2 also receives an actual value signal 4 from the missile model 5, which simulates the operation of the missile during target guidance. Since the actual value signal 4 produces a negative contribution to the summing unit 2 there will be a difference between the command position and the actual position of the missile simulator's target seeker, where this difference is used as a trouble signal 6 for the missile model 5. The previously mentioned hardware interface is represented by block 7 in the figure. The trouble signal 6 to the interface 7 is a continuous signal, which is sampled in the interface 7 and provides sample values for the deviation ΔA in the amplitude and for the deviation $\Delta \phi$ in the phase angle. These two values are time-discrete

values. The actual values for the position of the simulated target seeker is sent from the missile model 5 back to the interface 7 in the form of amplitude A and phase angle ϕ . These values are converted in the interface 7 to the said time-continuous actual value signal 4, which is returned to the weapons system's 1 summing unit 2. A reference signal 8 is also sent from the interface 7 to the weapons system 1.

Clean copy of amended paragraphs

Page 1, fourth paragraph:

R1
During testing of aircraft systems as described above it is common to use a missile of the type in question and connect this to a specially designed gun carriage on the aircraft. The missile has in such cases been disengaged from its drive motor and its explosive components, i.e. the active weaponry.

Page 2, third paragraph:

R2
One aspect of the invention consists of a method as described below in detail.

Paragraph bridging pages 3 and 4:

R3
Figure 1 shows a block diagram representing the weapons system 1 of the aircraft. This includes a summing unit 2, which receives a command signal 3 indicating the position for the target. The

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summing unit 2 also receives an actual value signal 4 from the missile model 5, which simulates the operation of the missile during target guidance. Since the actual value signal 4 produces a negative contribution to the summing unit 2 there will be a difference between the command position and the actual position of the missile simulator's target seeker, where this difference is used as a trouble signal 6 for the missile model 5. The previously mentioned hardware interface is represented by block 7 in the figure. The trouble signal 6 to the interface 7 is a continuous signal, which is sampled in the interface 7 and provides sample values for the deviation ΔA in the amplitude and for the deviation $\Delta \phi$ in the phase angle. These two values are time-discrete values. The actual values for the position of the simulated target seeker is sent from the missile model 5 back to the interface 7 in the form of amplitude A and phase angle ϕ . These values are converted in the interface 7 to the said time-continuous actual value signal 4, which is returned to the weapons system's 1 summing unit 2. A reference signal 8 is also sent from the interface 7 to the weapons system 1.

In the Abstract:

Please enter the Abstract of the Disclosure submitted herewith on a separate sheet.

Remarks:

Claims 1-7 are pending in this application. Applicants respectfully request favorable reconsideration of this application.